ONLY YOUR HURALD, TURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1885.

Trip with General Sheridan Down the Rio Grande.

General Hamilton's Arrival at Galveston.

AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton.

GEN. MERRITT'S CAVALRY AT AUSTIN.

Our Galveston Correspondence.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 29, 1865.
the 26th inst. the steamboat Cora, bearing General

ondent, moved out from the dust and dirt of ery, who now sleeps at the foot of the flagstaff

aft with an incane tendency to my into the bank of army of vicious, bloodthirsty mosquitoes the first time acknowledging himself But all things terrestrial have an end steamer Crescent awaited his arrival.

nd to a great extent, and, as the water does not sink the ground, but remains upon the surface until porated by the sun, most of the buildings and all of es, with a happy adaptability to circumstances

stationed here. We remained here but a few hours, during which time the condition of the Adjustant Gen-ral's, the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments were inspected by the General and his staff, when we set sail for

GALVESTON,
which, although but a small place, contained before the war three thousand inhabitants, yet being the natural outlet for the cotton and other products of the interior, it was, prior to the war, one of the most important towns in the State; and, although showing the dilapidation and ruin consequent on four years of blockade, yet its intimate connection with the interior is such that it is already rapidly revovering its pristine importance, and in the coarse of a few months will show but few evidences of the sufferings it has undergone. It was here that the organization of troopy commenced after the passags of the ordinance of seccesion, the people, with smitch in latitation, contributing liberally of their means and men to the support of the rebellion, which soon after depopulated its shops and residences, and caused the grass to grow in its once busy streets.

Until the recent change by which the military division of the Southwest was discontinued, Galveston was the hradquarters of the troops in Texas, Major General Granger commanding. General Mower is at present in command of the troops stationed here, consisting of a portion of the Thirteenth corps.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,
General A. J. Hamilton, arrived here on the 21st, and his proclamation, a copy of which I forward you, was issued at this place.

As is well known General Hamilton was excessively, unpopular with the great mass of the people of Texas, who were bitter secasionists, and efforts were made to prevent his appointment, a delegation of leading Texas having walled on General Sheridan with that end in view, and urging the appointment of Hancock, a semi-teck, as better calculated to please the people and render the task of reconstruction and pacification the more easy. The delegation failed to accomplish its object, ho

over them, are in constant fear of being lef's entirely without labor, and at those times when there is the greatest necessity for it. The cotton producers are especially fearful, since this product requires constant care, and if at any time is left to itself all previous labor is thrown away. As I have previously stated, the prospects are flattering for a larger crop of cotton and other products than has been realized for years before, and should the negroes continue their labor for a few weeks longer, as doubtless under the pressure brought to bear upon them they will, the crop will be placed beyond the risk of loss.

Proclamation of Provisional Governor Hamilton.

To THE PROPLE OF TEXAS.

Whereas, by the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, dated 17th of June, 1865, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Toxas, with instructions to "prescribe at the earliest practicable period such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said state who are loyal to the United States and none others, for the purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Toxas to restore said State to constitutional relations to the federal government, and to present such a form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantees of the United States therefor, and file people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may hereafter be held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Texas, in force immediately before the first (lat) day of February, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession.

And whereas, having accepted said appointment, it becomes my duty to make known to the people of the State the fact, and, as far as may be at this time, to advise them of the measures that will be adopted to carry out the great object of my appointment—the re-establishment of civil government in Texas—and to make known.

First—That preparatory to an election for delegates to a convention, suitable persons will be

in the President's proclamation of the 20th of May, 1865:—

"I, —, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will benceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamat ons which have been made during the existence of the present rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

And no person not well affected towards the United States government and loyal to it will, if known, be permitted to take said oath or yote in said election. This oath will not be administered to any person embraced in any one of the exceptions to the President's proclamation of amnesty except for the purpose of presenting a petition for special pardon, and when taken for such purpose will not entitle the party to vote until special pardon has been obtained.

FYTA—The convention thus to be assembled will be invested with full power to alter or amount the present constitution of the State or frame a new one, and submit their action in either case to the qualified voters of the State for their acceptance or rejection.

It is expected, of course, that the action of the convention, if ratified, will provide for all that necessarily follows in the organization of a full and complete State government.

Sixt.—The general laws and statutes of the State in force

follows in the organization of a full and complete State government.

Sixth—The general laws and statutes of the State in force immediately preceding the lat of February, 1861 (the date of the ordinance of secession), are to be respected and enforced.

And all laws, pretended laws, acts or resolutions of any legislature, convention or other authority, or pretended authority, based upon a supposed dissolution of the Union or inconsistent with the idea of Texas being an integral part of the United States government, are inoperative and vold, and no longer to be respected or obeyed by the public.

Officers or citizens of the State, and in all things the courts, when established, will proceed according to the laws, usages and forms existing immediately prior to the said lat of February, 1861, except in so far as they may be affected by the emancipation of the slaves in the State by the authority of the United States, or other acts of the said United States for the suppression of the late rebellion.

The people of the State are invited to engage in the

the shad of the State are invited to engage in the work of reconstructing local government for themselves. I come, tendering, in the name of the United States, amaesty for the past, security and freedom for the future. Every generous heart will feel, and every candid mind admit, that the government of the United States seeks not, and has never sought, to humilate the people of the South. It but asks them to be friends rather than one

South. It out asset them to be first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it made war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappied with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no concession—no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not yet extinct; that it still lingers, and by a vigorous application of stimulants may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the proclamation of emancipation was but a military order, which has now spent its force since the war is over and never had any effect except where, by the presence of Union strings, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater decision than this, and the man or then who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could not do the citizens of Texas, at this time, a greater dis-service. If the robellion is conquered, slavery is dead—one is as much a fact as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but it beg to assure my fellow citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom.

For the time beans the freedomen are recommended to

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom.

For the time being the freedimen are recommended to engage with their former masters for reasonable compensation, to labor at least till the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them, generally, to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the community at large. But let if be understood that combinations among phose interested in securing their labor to prevent them from shiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to estracise in society those who opposes such combinations, will meet with no favor at the hands of the people or government of the United States. And cander compois me to say to the people of Texas that if in the action of the proposed convention the negro is characterized or treated as less than a froman, our Senators and Representatives will geek in vain admission to the halfs of Congress. It is indeed strange that men should take a selemn out to faithfully abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the encancipation of slaves, and in the next breath favor presentations. It is the part of wisdom and the

Speech of Governor Hamilton. A committee of the Loyal Union Association of Gal-eston, on the recent arrival of Governor Hamilton in that city, invited him to address the citizens. He com-

follows:—

There being no government (State) in Texas, and the people not in a condition to act without the aid of the President, it becomes his duty to provide the means whereby they may re-establish their former relations with the general government. To that end he has, to all but a few, offered amnesty for the past, and to this few he has said present your claims for special amnesty, and if you show merit, your potition will not be refused. He has appointed me Provisional Governor, and made it my duty to take such steps as may be necessary to give the people an opportunity of availing themselves of his amnesty upon the terms proposed, and then, when thus prepared, to provide the means for the assembling of a convention of delegates to be elected by the people to alter or amend the present State constitution, or frame a new one, as to them shall seem best, to be submitted to the people of the State for their action. In the discharge of the duty assigned me, I can only say I have but one object that is to carry out, is I understand them, the views of the government at Washington, in enabling you once more to occupy your proper position in the Union. Officially, no feeling of malice or spirit of revenge will cause me to swerve to the right or to the left. I come as an humble instrument in the name of the President and government of the Unived States, to tender faith, friendship and union to those who have it in their hearts to accept the offer. All else depends upon the people.

A letter from Austin announces the arrival of Merritt's for the first time in four years on the State Capitol amid

MEXICO.

Defeat of Cortina by Lopez-Rebeis En Route for the City of Mexico-Serious Illness of the Rebel Governor Murrah,

companions, fell into the hands of the bandits and was murdered in a most unmerciful manner.

The report circulating in our city the past few days, that Cortina had with him nine hundred negroes, four hundred of whom had either been killed or captured, is a mistake. It is gratifying to state that no such negroes participated in the engagement.

The bandits were commanded by General Cortina, Colonels Canales and Cerna.

The forces of Cortina having been thus effectually routed, no more apprehension was felt for the safety of the convoy, which continued on its way to Monterey, having been placed by General Lopez in charge of the troops commanded by Colonel Finajero and Lieutenant Colonel Montejano.

After these arrangements for the safety of the convoy

Arriving in our city yesterday at noon.

FUGITIVE REBELS.

[From the Matamoros Ranchero, July 23.]

A large number of distinguished rebels have already passed through Montercy for the city of Mexico. Among those steering for the capital are Generals E. Kirby Smith, Price, Wilcox, Magnider, Waiker, King, Presson and Leadbetter; Colonels Flouring and O Bannon; Governor Allen and ex-Governor Moore.

Still at Monterey are Generals Shelby, Ree and Hindman; Colonels Luckett, Broadwell and Ridley; Governors Reynolds, Clark and Murrah (the latter very sick), and Majors Watkins and Russell.

Majors Watkins and Russell.

GOVERNOR MURRAR DANGEROUSLY II.L.

We regret to announce that the intented and gifted lawyer, l'endieton Murrah, late Governor of Texas, was no Saturday lying at Moniercy dangerously ill.. Those with whom we conversed had very little hope of his re-

The Arrow Explosion.

ONE FEMALE AND TWO MALE PASSENGERS ENOWN
TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED—REWARDS OFFERED
FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE RODIES, ETC.

Our readers will reamember the account published in
these columns on Sunday morning last of the explosion
of a holler of the steamer arrow, the Sing Sing and of a boiler of the steamer Arrow, the Sing Sing and Harrison street ferry boat, and the consequent instant

death of her fireman, Edward Van Tassel. It would appear that there were at least two additional lives lost Two men are missing, and rewards are offered for their remains or for information regarding them. One was

Two men are missing, and rewards are offered for their remains or for information regarding them. One was Mr. John M. Westlake, a young man twenty-three years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with dark mustache, black freek coat, white vest and light pantaloons. Any information of such a party should be left at No. 22 Ninth street.

The other was Mr. George D. Cooper, about twenty-one years of age, six feet high, and had on when lost a brown frock coat, black cloth vest and pants and laced leather shoes. If found news should be taken to the sixteenth ward station house. Twentieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It is now thought that beyond the above some other persons must have been lost, as the police of the Eightenth precinct picked up in the vicinity a number of hats and the headdress of a lany, the owners of which had not, up to last evening, presented claims for the property.

The drowned persons were probably paniestricken upon the explosion of the flue, jumped or were shoved overboard, and could not be rescened by those who had more self-command and safely remained upon the steamer.

One gentleman, who was a passenger, says that he is sure that he saw four persons sink before the steamer made her landing at Thirtieth street.

A young lady, supposed to be Miss M. E. Erickson, of No. 239 West Thirtieth street, was seen to jump into the water and sink. A roward is also offered for her remains.

One man left his wife and children and imped overboard; but was subsequently picked up and restored to his family.

Mr. Young, a broker in William street, was severely inived.

Mr. Young, a broker in William street, was neverely

Mr. Young, a broke injured.

It is to be hoped that this may make up the total of casualties by the explosion; but additions may yet be brought to light by the absence of persons known to have been upon the steamer and the recovery of bodies. One corpse, supposed to be that of a victim of the catastrophe, was recovered at Twentieth strest yesterday morning.

FOUND DROWNED.

morning.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest on the body of a young man, about twenty-five years of age, who was found, in a nude staty, floating in the dock, at pier No. 12. Deceased was stout built, five feet aeven inches in height, with brown hair and good teeth. The remains appeared to have been in the water about fortyight bours.

EUROPE.

THE DAMASCUS AT FATHER POINT.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS.

LAYING THE CABLE.

The Great Eastern 450 Miles Out on the 28th and 500 Miles of Cable Laid.

WEATHER FINE, SIGNALLING GOOD.

OUR ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

the sceamship Damascus, from Liverpool July 27, via Londonderry July 28, passed here this evening en route to Quebec.

Her advices via Londonderry are one day later than those by the City of Boston at New York. rived at Queenstown on the 27th. The steamship Louisiana, from New York, also arrived

at Queenstown on the 27th.

The steamship China, from Boston via Halifax, arrived

Laying the Cable.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th the Great Eastern was about four hundred and fifty miles out from

Our Florence Correspondence.

Louis Napoleon's European Congress—His Intrigues in Managing His Political Happy Family—The Powers of Out the Black Sheep from the Political Fold-The Catholi Question-The Pope to Have a House and Let all to Him relf at Lax—Reduction of the Austrian Forces in Northern Raly—Victor Emanuel's Cabinet to be Recon-stituted—Brigandage in the Abrusti, &c., &c. All those who pay but little attention to politics, or

who follow the course of the passing events of the day at hand, as well as certain journalists who are ignorant of leading political movements, must have been fully as much asionished at the unexpected announcement of a European congress published by the Pall Mail Gar-tte as though a shell had burst in their midst. The news although it was prematurely announced it is neverthe

a congress to be held, and he saw that he could terrify have had but one object—the triumph of this idea of a concress. Several of the great Powers rejected the might be brought up, which would neutralize the decisions arrived at by the congress, as they would have excited the aspirations of the people instead of extinguishing them, and because they would have added strength to revolutionary tendencies. Thus Napoleon had two difficulties to overcome: he had to hasten and lead all to believe implicitly in the absolute necessity for a congress, and to strike out certain questions, removing them from the programme.

The unfavorable condition of the whole of Europe suffeed of itself to overcome the first difficulty. The

and burdened a trace of the confirment of the commercial interests which are ever desirous of peace, tranquillity and security, these were reasons sufficiently strong to lead the various countries to desire a conference in which the tendencies and desires of each might be defined and a sound basis established, resulting in a state of affairs giving promises of solidity and permanency, and consequently justifying a general disarming, But this was not enough. It was necessary to confuse the political situation to such an extent that no one of the Powers could be able to distinguish between friend or foe, aliles of neutrals. This is precisely what Napoleon played for, and he has succeeded. At the present of the present of the country of the schleswig-Holstein duchies. Not Russia, either with the memory of the Crimean war ranking, and situated it an almost isolated position in the middle of Europe. What de England, France, Austria and Trussia desire? No one known, not even they themselves. The most difficult point to compass was to rid the political areas of certain versed questions. When a congress was mrst proposed the public mind was occupied with the color than though recipical relation field to criss.

The most difficult point to compass was to rid the political areas of certain versed questions. When a congress was mrst proposed the public mind was occupied with the color than though recipical verse of the theory of the duchies, and the Polish, Italian and Catholic questions, and the latter differed greatly from the Italian question, which involved private interests, while the Catholic question omprised general interests. Then there was the conference of the congress. By playing this game through the

France to a congress of great Powers by other Powers which had never recognized the existing government. This magnificent scheme was disclosed, point by point, with the most ample details, to General Lamarmora by the Emperor's confidential revolutions to lilm won him over to such an extent that he eagerly accepted the direction of affairs, and has throughout displayed the ardor and tenacity of an old soidler acting upon conviction. This will explain his persistence in wishing to enter into relations with the Pope and his government.

By first treating of religious questions a means was secured through which it was ultimately elimited, with all possible and imaginable reservations, that a papal nunco might be permitted to sit did by side with a plenipotentiary of the King of Ifaly.

This also explains his efforts to effect a treaty with the Collverein, and the condition which he required of all the German States, to wit—the recognition of the new extet of affairs in Italy. The gratitude of Spain is also explained by all this.

I am informed that negotiations are to be opened with Austria. Austria is at present reducing her forces, and lialy is also making arrangements to parson a similar penceful course. A soonast te treaty with the Zollverein is concluded with the German part of Austra and throughout the German State spensally, the necessity to enter into commercial relations with Italy will be felt, and the transition from commercial to political relations will prove an easy matter; or class by means of some friendly, arrangement, consent will be solutined, as in the case of the Pope, for a representative of Francis Joseph to sit at the same table as the representative of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

When all these political intrigues are worked out and frought to a proper point, then the congress will be held. This is why I informed you that the announcement in the Paul Mall Gazete was not incorrect, but simply premature. Everything that I write you may rely upon as being accurate, and you may contidently

dulged.

The only rumors carrent in Turin are those relative to the postmanement of this year's conscription. Moreover, it is whispered that the 'second class' of soldiers are to be mastered out of the service instead of being favored with the temporary furiough to which their services entitle them.

The inhebitants of Florence are in constant dread of an affray between the workingmen of Toscany and those of Friedmont, who are at present on very bad terms, and have ever been quite hostile to each other.

It is said that Baron Ricasoli has been invested with diplomatic power, and will at once proceed to France. Other persons, quite as well inform d, diclare that he will be called upon to organize a new ministry, comprising none but new men; according to this statement, the only old member is to be M. Ricasoli. On the other hand, it is positively proclaimed that the King and part of the ministry are most anxious to resume negotiations with the Court of Rome in reference to the case of the bishope. If the opposition party to the ministry were to object to such a measure, the phantom of the Ratazzi Ministry could be evoked, and, as the opposing members regard a Ratazzi Ministry as a misfortune and a danger which would befull the paton, it is generally believed that they will become a conciled to negotiating with Rome, thus to prevent M. Ratazzi from becoming minister and putting an end to the case of the bishops, as he is determined to do. Meanting, the Ministers Sells and Natoli are endeavoring to defer the ministerial cataclysm until October next, when the election for new deputies will no doubt take place.

The brigand bianzi and his banditi, who are drogging around with them a poor Englishman name Owens, have long been pursued by a large body of troops, who have sought, but in vain, to effect their capture. A second band has been organized in the Abruzzi. The brigands, far from decreasing, have become more general and the banditit appear, as it were, born anew from his ashes. Their thirst for blood is not yet e

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £580,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.
United States five-twenties were quoted the same day
50 a 70; Eric Rairoad shares, 53½ a 54; Illinois Central
shares, 80½ a 81, ex dividend.

shares, 80% a 51, ex dividend.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales
the Liverpool market for the week ending

the Liverpool market for the week ending with Thursday at 49,000 bales, of which 7,500 were taken on speculation and 10,000 for export. The market had been dull, and prices were ½d. lower for American and ½d. a ¾d. lower for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are:—Middling Orleans, 19¾d; middling uplands and Texas, 19¾d. The sales on Friday, the 28th instant, were 5,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port was estimated at \$22,500 bales, of which 30,500 were American. The Manchester market was dull on the 28th, and prices had a downward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

prices had a downward tendency.

Liverpool Breadstuff market on Friday, th
1s the Liverpool breadstuff market on Friday, th
28th, flour and wheat had a declining tendency. Cor LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The provision market was steady on the sam

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

PORT HOOD, C. B., August 7-11:15 P. M. There has been no current on the line between this point and Aspy Bay since half-past nine this evening. till a late bour had passed through to Aspy Bay. It is

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Wade Hampton, the Last of the Chivalry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIA PHENIX.

Sira—Numerous communications having been addressed to me proposing to form a colony to emigrate, I take this method of answering them, not only on account of their number, but because of the want of all mail facilities. The desire to leave a country which has been reduced to such a deplorable condition as ours, and whose future has so little of hope, is doubtless as wide-spread as it is natural. But I doubt the propriety of this expatriation of so many of our best men. The very fact that our State is passing through to terrible an ordeal as at present should cause her sons to cling more closely to her. My advice to all my fellow citizens is that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the re-bridding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I re-ommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

War, after four years of heroic but unaccessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general rum—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years path have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destuny will be committed of necessity to those who would gradly pull her down to irretrievable roin. To guard against such a calanity, let all true patrious who would gradly pull her down to irretrievable roin to general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

general wreck. If, after an honest effort to effect these objects, we fail, we can then seek a home in another country.

A distinguished citizen of our State—an honest man and a true patrioty—has been appointed Governor. He will soon call a convention of the people, which will be charged with the most vital interests of our State. Choose for this convention your best and truest men; not those who have worshipped Mammon, while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who last their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wastonly sacrified nor your liberty bartered for a mess of politics. By intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall denote myself earnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colory, in case we should uffunately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my felice citizens—especially those who have shared with my the portle and the giarles of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly. The Roman Scunic voted thanks to one of their generals because, in the darkest hour of the republic, he did not despirit, Let us emulate the example of the Roman, and thus entitle curselves to the gratitude of our country. Respectfully, yours.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

His Late New England Tour and Grand Reception There.

Enthusiasm of the New Englanders Over the Hero.

HIS RECEPTION IN CANADA,

Our Gorham Correspondence

wending their way during the past ten or a dozen days,

onite in paying their respects to the hero as he should have characterized the demonstrations since he left the departure from this rustic township this morning.

nected with the General's movements has been his visit enthusiastic over his visit here, and said that it was one of the pleasantest episodes of his triumphal progress. of I.L. D. was conferred upon the hero. The following is sad to have been the form of conferring the degree:

As cloritate with commissa Utyses & Grant grade homo-totegam desteris in ignitur. And Grant was Doctor of
Laws.

arrival, and sent up peals of hurrains as the train passed by.

At DANTILE JUNCTION.

When the train reached Danville Junction, where a large crowd had collected from the surrounding country, a brief stop was made. An impromptu stage had been erected upon the platform, and arrangements were made to get the General upon it so all could have a good look at him. As soon as the train stopped and the General made his appearance the applause of the multitude was almost deafening. While the crowd was swaying to and fro a request was made that the General step upon the platform slinded to above, but he declined the invitation. The hero held the inevitable cigar in his left hand, and shook hands for a few momenis with his right. Several ladies were greeted by him with apparent cordiality.

ARRIVAL AND BERENTION AT GORMAN, N. H.

The General arrived here just before twilight. The crowd at the depot comprised all the inhabitants of this and many from surrounding towns. Although not so large in numbers as some others which had greeted him, their cordial welcome came from as near their loyal hearts. They shouted and cheered, and the hero acknowledged their compliments in his usual style. After alighting from the train the party were quickly within the comfortable enclosure of the Alpine House, where they remained most of the time until their departure for her Majesty's dominions this morning. Notwit standing the Alpine was well filled with summer recreationists from the cities, the accommodations for the General and the entire accompanying party were not in the least cramped. The hotel was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting, and there was a conspicuous motor of

When the General first arrived he was welcomed in a brief speech by a Rev. Mr. Rider, of Chicago, one of the guests at the Alpine. In his remarks he alluded to the many achievements of the General, which had made hem such a hero in the country and placed him foremest in the love and admiration of the American people. The General did not, of course, reply to the speech of welcome, but he appreciated its warmth and cordiality, and acknowledged it in his costonary manner. In the evening Mrs. Grant had a reception in the Alpine, which was largely attended and was a very pleasant and endoyable affair. The General and his staff spent the greater portion of the evening upon the plazzas of the hotel, smoking and viewing the beautiful country scenery; but all of them retired early.

The Department for Quebec. The journey will be made as rapidly and with as few stops as possible. The General, upon his serious at Quebec, will be the guest of General Dayle, the commander of the British forces in North America. General Dayle wits guest of the Lietenant General at his headquarters in the field, about a year since, and the result of the visit, was a warm frienship, which will probably be greatly attrengthened by General Grant repaying the visit.

There will be much interest to know the character of

QUEENC, August 6, 1865.
General Grant visited the Citadel and other points of interest in this city to-day. This evening several Americans in the city called on him in a body at the St. Louis

The General and family attended Divine service at the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral. They leave at half-past four o'clock to-morrow afternoon for Montreal.

gused gentiemen called on General Grant. The General drove to Montmorence Falls, and left on the steamer for Montreal this afternoon, much pleased with his visit to

At a regular meeting of the New York district of the National Telegraphic Union, helegat their rosms, 117 Broadway, last night, the following named gentlemen held at Chicago the first Monday in Septemb.t; -F. G. Bench, J. B. Oltman, M. H. Reddings and J. L. Edwards, and H. P Jones and J. B. Page, alternates,